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binding on a Federal court in a case where the rights of a third party claiming property under such judgment became vested before the decision was made.

Res Judicata—Application—Limits.—*Fuller v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. of New York*, 35 Atl. Rep. 766 (Conn.) Considerations of public policy do not justify the extension of the rule of *res judicata* to make a fact adjudicated in an action between two persons in their individual capacity, *res judicata* in subsequent actions brought by one, as assignee of a chose in action between the other and a third person, which plaintiff has purchased of such third person after his right therein has become fixed, and since the rendering of judgment in the first action. The parties in both actions must be identical in the same right or capacity, or their privies claiming under them.

Constitutionality—Scandalous Publications—Freedom of the Press.—*State v. Van Wye*, 37 S. W. Rep. 938 (Mo.). A legislative enactment providing that anyone who published or disseminated a newspaper, the contents of which were licentious, scandalous and immoral, should be deemed guilty of a felony, does not conflict with the Constitution of the State which guarantees liberty of speech and of the press.

Rewards—Arrest of Fugitive from Justice—Right of Claimant.—*Coffey v. Commonwealth*, 37 S. W. Rep. 575 (Ky.). A person who in good faith and in accordance with the provisions of the statutes apprehends and delivers over a fugitive from justice is entitled to a reward offered by the Governor notwithstanding the prisoner was apprehended before the reward was offered.

Contributory Negligence—Icy Sidewalks.—*Manross v. Oil City*, 35 Atl. Rep. 959 (Penn.). The fact that the plaintiff knew that a sidewalk had ice upon it and attempted to cross is not contributory negligence sufficient to withdraw the case from the jury.

Bequest—Satisfaction of Debt—Interest.—*Adams v. Adams*, 35 Atl. Rep. 827 (N. J. Eq.). Where the legatees of a will do not, within the statutory period of time, demand payment of their unpaid legacies but wait until after the death of the executrix and life tenant of the estate, held that the heirs, the remainder men, are not liable for interest on the legacies since this dilatoriness of the legatees operates as a waiver by them of their interest.